The H-index in Scopus

To determine the H-index of a researcher (or yourself) based on publications and citations in Scopus, you first have to create the list of publications of that author. Be aware that you have to do this carefully, and this can take some time!

1. In Scopus select Authors.
2. Enter the last name and the first name or initials of the author. It’s possible to add an affiliation (like a university or research institute).
3. Click Search.
4. The Author search results contains a list of author profiles, by default sorted by the number of documents in Scopus. The affiliation shown is the most recent affiliation, based on the publications in Scopus.
5. Check the search results; it’s possible there are multiple author profiles for the author you are looking for. Mark the profiles you want to review and click Show documents.
6. Now you can perform a check on the article level: are the articles indeed of the researcher you are looking for? Are articles missing? This can be a time-consuming task! You should have a publication list, created or approved by the researcher herself, as the starting point. Mark the articles you want to include and use Add to List to create My List (a temporary list).
7. When you have added all publications to the temporary list, use Lists at the top of the page to open My List.
8. Mark All to mark all titles. The options at the top of the results list become clickable. Click View citation overview (this can be hidden under the ... button).
9. You get an overview of the publications in My List, including the number of citations received per year. Above this list you see a graph of the total number of citations received in the last five years. The H-index can be found at the top of the page.

Citation overview

[Graph showing citation overview with H-index highlighted]

Erasmus University Rotterdam
Tips

- When you click the name of the author in the author search results you see the author details, with information about the publications of the author: Most recent affiliation, name variants, the H-index, the documents list, the co-authors (up to 150) and subject areas. Scopus assigns a Scopus Author Identifier to documents, based on an algorithm.

- Authors can request corrections, for example the merging of author identifiers and deleting or adding specific articles to a Scopus Author Identifier. You can use the Author Feedback Wizard to request these changes: https://www.scopus.com/feedback/author/home.uri#. Unfortunately, within Scopus you can’t see if a Scopus Author ID is ‘approved’ by the author.

- Authors can add their ORCID to their Scopus Author Identifier, using the Add to ORCID option. The ORCID is visible on the document details page, but you can search by ORCID in the basic search or in the advanced search.

- It can be very useful to save My List in Scopus or export it to Excel: especially when the selection of the publications is difficult, you don't want to start from scratch the next time.
  - To save My List you first need to register in Scopus (use the Register option at the top of the page). Then you can save the list in your Scopus account.
  - When you export the list to Excel you can upload the EID-codes (unique codes for records in Scopus) later in the Advanced Search option. To export (max 2000 records per export), open My list, select all records, choose Export. To export the list to Excel, choose CSV and select the information you want to export.

- Write down the following information:
  - The number of publications found in Scopus
  - The number of articles, reviews and conference papers in Scopus
  - The years of publication
  - The number of citations received
  - The H-index
  - The H-index excluding the self-citations of all authors
  - The date of your data collection

Last update: December 14, 2018